tionality, safety and efficacy of a drug is ascertained based on risk benefit analysis as per he provisions of Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules before market approval in the country. There is regulatory system in place for ensuring safety and efficacy of marketed drugs in the country.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 was amended in 1982 to empower Central Government to prohibit manufacture and sale of drugs that are considered harmful or not rational, through notification under Sec. 26-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. So far, 76 categories of drug formulations have been prohibited in the country.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

National Maternity Benefit Scheme

2050. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no guidelines for implementation of the National Maternity Benefit Scheme by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to make guidelines for this Scheme as per pplication of People's Union for Civil Liberties in the Supreme Court of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Since 2005-06, the National Maternity Benefit Scheme has been subsumed within the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for which detailed guidelines have already been issued.

(b) The guidelines of JSY were issued prior to the decision of the Supreme Court on the application of People's Union for Civil Liberties.

(c) As per the guidelines, JSY envisages cash incentive of Rs. 1400/- (in rural areas) and Rs. 1000/- (in urban areas) for women delivering in Government Health Centres in Low Performing States (LPS). In High Performing States (HPS) the beneficiary is entitled to Rs. 700/- and Rs. 600/- respectively in rural urban areas.

Further the ASHA is entitled to incentive of Rs. 600 and Rs. 200 for urban and rural areas respectively in all LPS, NE States and in the tribal districts of all States and UTs. ASHA package include cash assistance for Referral transport for pregnant women to go to the nearest health centre for delivery.

JSY also subsidizes the cost of Caesarean Section or for the management of Obstetric complications, up to Rs. 1500/- per delivery to the Government institution, where Government specialists are not in position.

The Below Poverty Line (BPL) pregnant women, aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/- per delivery, upto two live births.

(d) A number of beneficiaries of JSY during the current year as reported by the States is nclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries of JSY during current year

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total number of beneficiaries during 2007-08 (as reported by the States)
1.	A&N Islands	120
2.	Andhra Pradesh	193853
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1282
4.	Assam	127000
5.	Bihar	487951
6.	Chandigarh	56
7.	Chhattisgarh	45925
8.	D&N Haveli	34
9.	Daman & Diu	
10.	Delhi	492
11.	Goa	190
12.	Gujarat	26182
13.	Haryana	39140
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2212
15.	J&K	6758
16.	Jharkhand	65215
17.	Karnataka	162192
18.	Kerala	31033
19.	Lakshadweep	245
20.	Madhya Pradesh	185808
21.	Maharashtra	133779
22.	Manipur	1000
23.	Meghalaya	1003
24.	Mizoram	4877
25.	Nagaland	4044
26.	Orissa	241340
27.	Pondicherry	2000
28.	Punjab	3145
29.	Rajasthan	343681
30.	Sikkim	923
31.	Tamil Nadu	105781
32.	Tripura	6792
33.	Uttar Pradesh	193498
34.	Uttarakhand	
35.	West Bengal	244205
	TOTAL :	2661756